

# Routes to tour in Germany

## The Swabian Alb Route

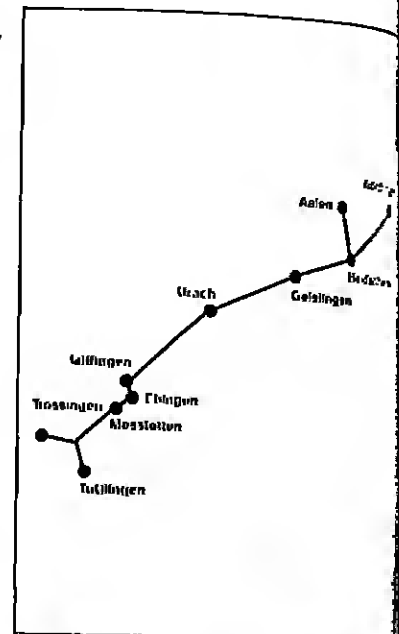
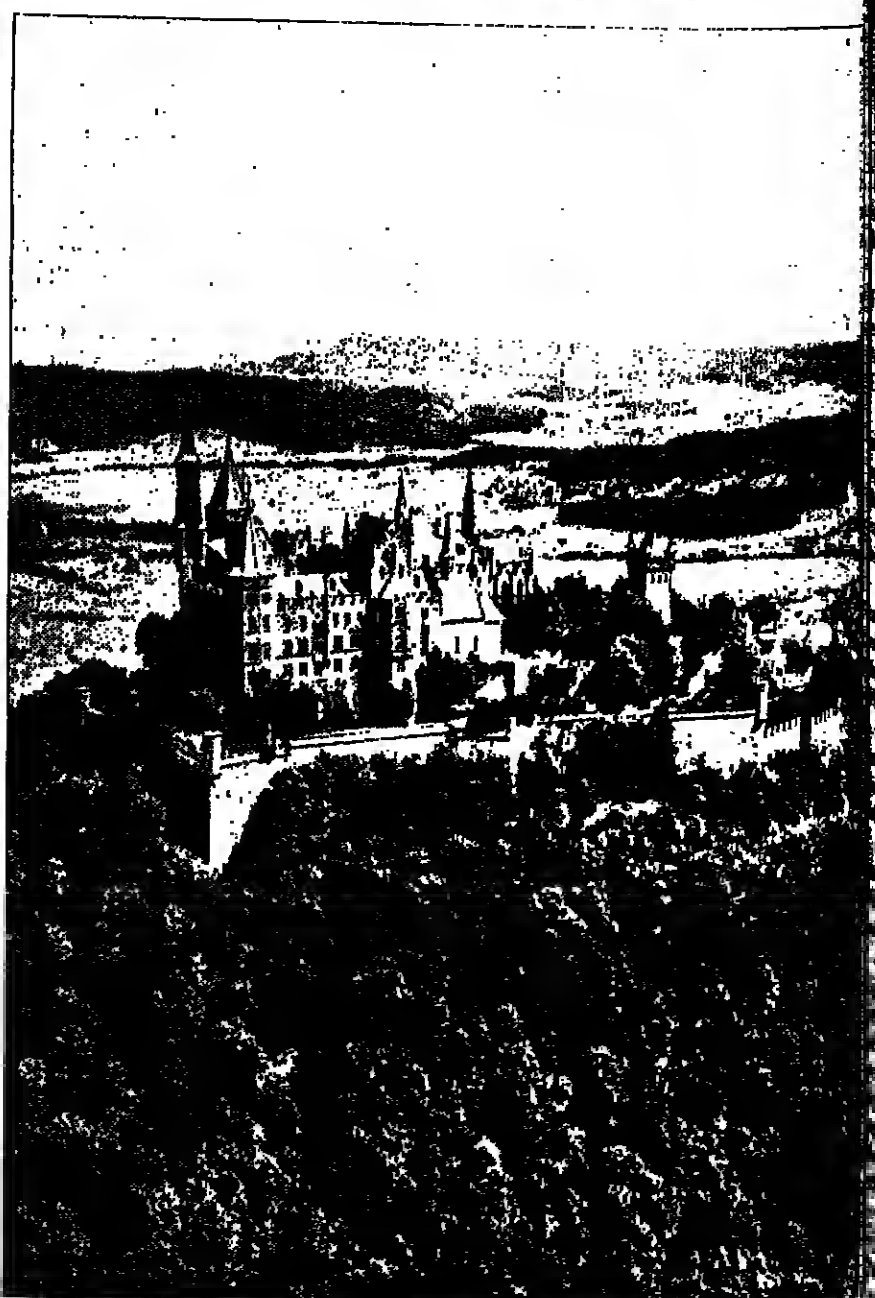
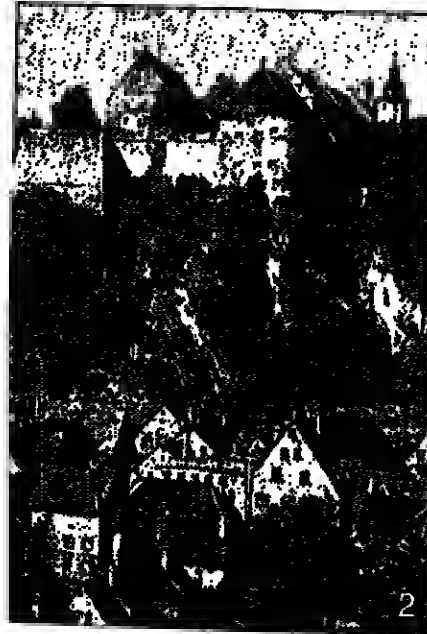
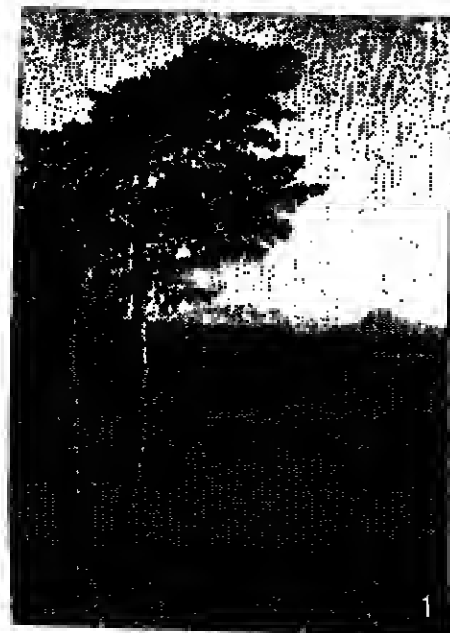
German roads will get you there. South of Stuttgart the Swabian Alb runs north-east from the Black Forest. It is a range of hills full of fossilised reminders of prehistory. It has a blustery but healthy climate, so have good walking shoes with you and scale a few heights as you try out some of the 6,250 miles of marked paths. Dense forests, caves full of stalactites and stalagmites, ruined castles and rocks that invite you to clamber will ensure variety.

You will also see what you can't see from a car: rare flowers and plants. The route runs over 125 miles through health resorts and nature reserves, passing Baroque churches, late Gothic and Rococo architecture and Hohenzollern Castle, home of the German Imperial family.

Visit Germany and let the Swabian Alb Route be your guide.

- 1 View of the Hegau region, near Tuttlingen
- 2 Heidenheim
- 3 Nördlingen
- 4 Urach
- 5 Hohenzollern Castle

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# The German Tribune

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## Bid to create a new European dimension to Atlantic pact

### DIE ZEIT

A unusual gathering of Cabinet Ministers from seven Western European countries was at the time of writing the point of carrying out an ambitious project in Rome.

The aim was to organise a more integrated European approach within the Atlantic pact and to gain more status in dealings with the United States.

For well over 20 years the idea has been in the minds of Western European leaders as an indispensable necessity: a genuine partnership.

In the idea of a "second, European" of the Western alliance. In the 1960s it was even supported, notably by President Kennedy.

But the wish never got as far as the final change. Only now do European member-countries of Nato plan to make a breakthrough.

The treaty basis for what the Ministers met in Rome is the Western European Union, founded 30 years ago in Brussels and since left to shatter and quiet.

Its seven members are Britain and France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries. It is a member of both Nato and the European Community.

But alone indicates how delicate the situation is and how difficult it is to set up a forum and a treaty framework for greater independent responsibility in security policy without leading others.

Within the Western alliance such arrangements have for the most part been out since France resigned from the military organisation of Nato in 1966.

It is keen to avoid as much as possible the impression that it might be returning contritely to the alliance.

On the other hand the self-evident political more symbolic approach of the European Community proved to be a failure.

It would naturally have been in accordance with the logic of integration to increasingly fit out the European Community with the status of a union, including in the final responsibility for external security. Europe was in amount to more a customs union with political dimensions.

At the end of last May President Mitterrand of France told the European Council that a common defence policy was one of the requirements of a European Community with increasingly close ties.

Yet in the same breath he conceded that such a project was beset by "extraordinary difficulties."

Everyone knows that three EEC countries are not interested in plans of this kind. They are Ireland, which is not a Nato member, and Denmark and Greece, both of which are keen for domestic reasons to keep their distance from the North Atlantic pact.

So the solution is to limit the exercise to seven countries with similar interests who are, even if they have so far made little use of the fact, all members of the Western European Union.

By its treaty terms the WEU is a defence pact with a strict commitment to mutual support in the event of attack, and therein lies a distinct advantage.

The WEU concept is most intriguing, partly putting into effect the much-sought idea of a "two-speed Europe" in which, for the sake of progress toward integration, not all member-countries are committed to the same obligations on every count.

In much the same manner the European Monetary System was set up, outside the EEC framework but backed by the majority of EEC member-countries.

European Political Cooperation, an arrangement that is coming on well and was similarly not foreseen by the Treaty of Rome, also came about by voluntary association.

Views may differ on what the WEU will in future be first and foremost: either a European bloc within the Western alliance or an exclusive security policy variation in the European Community.

France is the undisputed architect of the WEU arrangement, but the seven-member union unlike earlier French plans is not aimed against either America or Nato.

The WEU lacks a military substructure of its own and there are no plans to set up a general staff of any kind. In keeping with the WEU Treaty all military defence tasks will continue to be allotted to the North Atlantic pact.

Since no-one is questioning this brief, Washington after brief doubts had little difficulty in agreeing to a European attempt to attain greater security policy independence.

The Americans have long wanted

some such development to occur. They have hopes of a Europe speaking with one voice in Nato, and in the final analysis, whether rightly or wrongly, they expect Europe to make a greater contribution toward the defence of the West. Moscow in contrast has fulminated against the reactivation of the WEU, particularly objecting to the WEU scrapping the last and practically meaningless ban on arms manufacture in the Federal Republic (that of bombers and long-range missiles).

The crucial factor is surely that Bonn's undertaking to dispense with nuclear, biological and chemical weapons remains strictly in force.

In Europe itself the WEU renaissance as envisaged has not met with universal acclaim. When Paris submitted a memorandum on its plans for the organisation in the New Year Britain for one was shaken.

British officials only endorsed the plans when they realised they might otherwise miss out on a development there would be no stopping.

WEU Foreign and Defence Ministers, meeting in the Italian capital with Bonn's Hans-Dietrich Genscher in the chair, are to approve a Rome Declaration outlining in 10 points the political philosophy and the aims and tasks of the Western European Union.

The emphasis is on the following four points:

• First, the WEU is to strengthen peace and security, mainly by means of the unity and consensus of its members and by encouraging further progress toward European integration.

Interests that politically and geographically are specifically European are to be concentrated to boost transatlantic security policy cooperation.

This is envisaged in respect of both deterrence and defence capability. Defence itself is to be left to Nato.

It remains to be seen what shape military activity in the Third World may take within the WEU framework and how fellow-members may view Germany's abstinence.

An appendix to the main document conveys some idea of how the WEU's organisation must be reshuffled to use

Continued on page 2



## New Bundestag Speaker named

Philipp Jenninger, 52, talking to the Press in Bonn, has been named to succeed Rainer Barzel as Speaker of the Bundestag. Jenninger, a close aide of Chancellor Kohl, has been in charge of relations with East Germany. (The Barzel Affair, pages 3 and 4).

• Second, security in the treaty area of the North Atlantic pact is to be indivisible. Defence efforts on the one hand are to be accompanied by readiness for dialogue and cooperation with the East, as laid down in the 1960s by the still valid twofold strategy outlined in the Harmel Report.

The WEU is to concentrate on dialogue, including arms control and disarmament, in which closer collaboration with the United States is envisaged.

• Third, European potential and reserves are to be put to more effective use by means of still more intensive cooperation, including cooperation in arms capacity.

In addition to lending it stimulus to joint projects the WEU aims at striking an appropriate balance in transatlantic arms shipments. At present America sells seven times more arms to Europe than Europe sells to America.

• Fourth, the WEU is in formulating Europe's identity and interests to become a forum for political discussion of international hot spots beyond Nato boundaries and their effect on Europe.

This arrangement corresponds in equal measure to American wishes and European interests. But the Seven are establishing for their security policy cooperation not just an entirely new dimension but an explosive problem.

It inevitably includes, intentionally or not, the issue of a military presence outside Nato territory.

Britain and France (and, in Lebanon, Italy) have hitherto acted strictly as they saw fit in areas beyond the territorial scope of Nato, whereas Bonn has exercised strict restraint.

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## ■ WORLD AFFAIRS

## Soviet Union looks again at Middle East

The Soviet Union plans to re-establish its influence in the Middle East.

It wants to move into the gap left by the United States after its enforced withdrawal from Lebanon and the ensuing loss of US prestige.

In doing so, Moscow intends regaining political ground lost long ago, say in the days of President Sadat.

The Soviet Union has re-established normal relations with Egypt, which is a significant step because Cairo has long ended its isolation in the Arab world and regained respectability.

Soviet diplomats are not, it is only fair to add, popular in the Egyptian capital.

One way of boosting Russia's reputation and influence in the region is the idea of an international conference on the Middle East that has long been favoured by the Kremlin.

The aim of the conference is to settle the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians — with Soviet participation, of course.

The conference plan will probably have played a major role in talks held with Arab politicians who have lately visited Moscow.

It is sure to be reiterated when King Hussein of Jordan visits the Kremlin — a visit President Assad of Syria evidently sought to prevent in his talks with the Soviet leaders.

The Syrian leader, who seems to be in good health again, is in any case a problem for his Soviet allies. He refuses to dance to their tune.

References to agreement and fraternal relations after his visit failed to paper over the fact that his differences of opinion with the Kremlin leaders are substantial.

The Soviet Union would like to see Assad make his peace with the Iraqi President at long last. Soviet-backed radical policies toward Israel would be greatly strengthened if Syria and Iraq, countries with the same socialist ideology, were to join forces.

But President Assad is not prepared to consider the idea as, in addition to personal rivalries, he cannot forgive Saddam Hussein Iraq's gradual rapprochement with moderates in the Arab world.

There already are rumours that Baghdad is shortly to resume diplomatic ties with Egypt, which was long considered beyond the pale.

President Assad feels that would be intolerable. He, much to Moscow's chagrin, sees the Islamic revolutionaries led by Ayatollah Khomeini and Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani as his allies.

He also expresses regret over Soviet arms supplies to Iraq.

In keeping with Soviet wishes the Syrian leader, advocated in Moscow the "unity of the Palestinian movement," but that does not by a long chalk mean he has either forgiven Yasser Arafat or is prepared to see him once more as the major representative of the PLO.

As the Palestinians themselves are not in a position to get together round a conference table to discuss their affairs and future policy in detail, President Assad's attitude can to some extent be understood.

Much though the Syrian leader may need Soviet support, he well realises that he cannot afford to allow himself to become a Soviet satellite with no will of his own.

He heads the Syrian regime as the representative of a religious minority, so he cannot afford to throw in his lot entirely with Moscow in a country where Sunni fundamentalism has regained ground.

His invitation to Mr Chernenko to visit Damascus will not have been welcomed by fundamentalists in the Arab world.

But the Soviet Union is not banking solely on Assad. It has resumed activity in the southern half of the Arab peninsula, plans to bring the two Yemens closer together and aims to enlist Saudi support.

This is a long-range target. Even Marxist-ruled South Yemen, which has so far been rated a Soviet ally, has not always been a source of pleasure unalloyed for the Kremlin.

Getting on with the Arabs, who are a proud nation, is easier said than done even for the Soviet Union. But the North Yemen President on his visit to Moscow was at least prepared to testify to friendship with the Soviet Union.

That must have caused the Saudi princes in Riyadh sleepless nights. There is little they fear more than unification of the two Yemens to a state or a federation under Soviet influence.

That would not only mean a strengthening of the Soviet position at the entrance to the Red Sea. A united Yemen would have a much larger population than Saudi Arabia.

But it is unlikely to happen. The occupation of Afghanistan by Russian troops is a fact that overshadows most of the efforts undertaken by the Kremlin in the Arab world even though the West may at times have the feeling that Arab protests against this injustice are low-pitched.

Besides, the chances of a genuine Soviet comeback are poorer than they were in Nasser's day because of the influence of Muslim extremists throughout the Middle East, an influence all rulers in the region must have in mind.

In Nasser's day the outlook for Moscow was much more favourable in many Arab countries. Nationalism, secularism and a vague socialism fascinated Arab leaders.

But those days are now over. The Soviet Union's difficulties in the Middle East are just as serious as the Americans'.

Wolfgang Günter Lerch  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
für Deutschland, 23 October 1984)

## Continued from page 1

its bureaucratic set-up to future effect. But most ideas are still half-baked.

Is the existing arms control office to be entrusted with arms control policy? Will the armaments committee lend a stimulus to joint projects without steering a wide berth of other pact facilities?

WEU dynamism depends on the energy of the Council of (Foreign and Defence) Ministers, who are to meet regularly twice a year and ad hoc if need be.

But its parliamentary counterpart, the WEU Assembly, will need to put the wind up the Ministers.

Initially the new-look WEU will mainly be a demonstration of political determination to take on more responsibility. On that point the Seven have taken on ambitious commitments.

They must reach agreement in their analysis of the Soviet threat or of the effect on Europe of crises and conflicts in the Third World.

## Wider implications of visit to Bonn by Ceausescu

Köln: Stadt-Anzeiger

The controversial issue of ethnic Germans in Rumania was not settled during the visit of Rumanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu to Bonn.

Agreement on the final message about the controversial issue was not reached.

Bonn wants ethnic Germans in Rumania to be allowed to emigrate to the Federal Republic.

However, it regards the failure to reach agreement with the Ceausescu party as a minor detail. It does not regard the visit to have been clouded in any way.

It is an issue that ought not to be dramatised. Mr Ceausescu would obviously have had difficulty in making public admissions that in this instance would have amounted to admitting that Rumanian officials take bribes.

In any final document of the two-day visit political accountants would have looked in vain for tangible results.

The value of the visit, apart that is from the fact that it took place at all, lay in the outlook for ties between the blocs and thus in its repercussions for German Ostpolitik.

The strongest impression remains how intensively the debate on disarmament and arms control has been resumed, albeit as yet at a level below the superpowers' threshold.

In the course of the talks this grew so striking that the hitherto prevailing issue (and stumbling block) of who was to blame for the missile build-up receded into the background.

Rumania naturally took the communist line and voiced the Soviet viewpoint. Instead, a forward outlook was adopted and fresh talks were advocated.

One wonders whether agreement on this point might have been reached with Erich Honecker.

Even so, it sounds like joint stage management when Hungarian leader János Kádár in Paris, GDR leader Herr Honecker in Helsinki and Mr Ceausescu in Bonn simultaneously and almost identically call on both superpowers to disarm.

Can the GDR leader say more readily

in Scandinavia what the strict rule intra-German political interest would have made more difficult in Bonn?

What matters more is whether the Soviet Union will allow itself to be lured by eastern central European patience.

Mr Chernenko's first interview with a Western correspondent, carried by the Washington Post on 17 October, at least doesn't block the path, nor does it have any effect.

The points he mentions are not conditions and in part (arms control) are already being heard in Bonn.

A dialogue seems in the air. The subject to the outcome of the US Presidential elections, before which the Russians continue to be anxious not to commit themselves.

By and large Mr Ceausescu's confirms the impression Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher gave after the meeting between President Reagan and Mr Gromyko.

The cables have been laid for East-West talks of the most intense kind. All that is still needed is clear power from the capital cities of the superpowers.

Herr Genscher was particularly pleased with the extent to which Ceausescu is backing him in his visit to Warsaw Pact countries and, indeed, with the way in which he strengthened the Bonn government's Ostpolitik as a whole.

This shows that Moscow's offer allowed to use the new lines of communication, but for the time being with low-tension current.

Bonn was this time able to add an encouraging note of its own. In the wake of all manner of domestic debates there was strikingly clear agreement between President, Chancellor and Foreign Minister.

They combined to provide a binding interpretation of the Ostpolitik. The positive echo for Warsaw to the mention of "guarantees" is important enough in itself.

Chancellor Kohl was also kept in the picture, noting that both superpowers were committed to it by terms of the non-proliferation treaty.

This might indicate that the Chancellor has regained his voice in dealings with Washington: that of an independent, responsible ally with ideas of his own.

That is exactly what we are so enthusiastic about in connection with Ceausescu.

Thomas Meyer  
(Köln: Stadt-Anzeiger, 18 October 1984)

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Kurt Becker  
(Die Zeit, 26 October 1984)

## HOME AFFAIRS

## Speaker of the Bundestag resigns

Rainer Barzel, Speaker of the West German Bundestag, has resigned following an investigation committee hearing into allegations that he received DM 7 million from the Flick conglomerate. It is alleged that the money was paid over through a tax firm as a contribution fee. What has not yet emerged is what he might have done for the money. That was worth that much money. The Bundestag is the only body to come from the continuing Flick affair. Earlier this year Count Otto von Helldorf was forced to resign as Economic Affairs Minister over allegations that he accepted Flick money for Democrat party funds.

Barzel's resignation was the only serious possibility. The Bundestag, the parliamentary body that together with Helmut Kohl's government would have found it difficult to continue with the moral burden of the Flick affair.

Barzel's resignation means that distrust of politicians and political parties as well as the mistrust of political frontmen with "big money" will not be quickly forgotten. People, particularly young people, have a keen ear. This is not prudence, but a straightforward search for another, better, political style.

Was it a parliamentary crisis? This has been often heard in the past few days. This seems a little exaggerated, for Barzel's resignation has to some extent cleared the air. His resignation is confirmation of the watchdog function of a free press and the power of public opinion against those in power. Democracy, itself not immune to unpleasantness, has once again cleansed itself.

It is to be hoped that the immense pile of files that the Flick investigation committee has will not bring to light other cases of the Barzel kind.

Lessons are to be learned in any case. There can be problems with party financing as with politicians getting too close to interest groups.

The Barzel case has been a shock for Bonn. Let us hope that it has been a salutary one.

Jürgen Offenbach  
(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 26 October 1984)

Barzel could not be forced to withdraw from his office, a regulation applied so that the President can perform his duties independently and strengthen his position as head of parliamentary sessions.

The Bundestag president is the author of the Bundestag so as to maintain good order during parliamentary sessions.

He can rule a speaker out of order and cases of unbecoming behaviour, as was recently, he can exclude a member from a parliamentary sitting.

The Bundestag Speaker represents the Bundestag on public occasions and at all communications are addressed to him. He is also the most senior of Bundestag officials, whom he appoints according to law and general administrative regulations.

He can hire and fire although it does not concern a senior official or civil servant. He has to obtain the approval of the Bundestag.

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managing director Max Pfeilgen before the investigation committee.

It was to a certain extent a swift resignation, no matter how it is regarded, for Barzel tried in first to save his office.

He knew that resignation would mean the end of his political career.

The Kohl government and the CDU/CSU have moved swiftly in the crisis, realising that they could not elude the shadows cast by this political embarrassment.

In contrast to the manner Bonn approached the Werner/Kiesling case (in which allegations involving the sexual habits of a senior army officer were found to be false), government acted swiftly keeping a distance from developments, letting the Bundestag president have the opportunity to justify himself before the committee.

What Barzel hoped to achieve in his statement on Wednesday — a cleansing storm — has turned out to be the latest scandal for the Union and the political parties altogether — including the Greens. They have not played it straight with the millions they have received for the 1983 general election. Irregularities have appeared.

Certainly Barzel is not answering for West German politicians and the corruption activities of the Flick organisation, nor for West German industry. Nevertheless politicians and captains of industry would do well to learn a lesson from the "Barzel affair".

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## Barzel's long career close to the corridors of power

Lübecker Nachrichten

Rainer Barzel, 60, has been a top CDU politician for almost a quarter of a century. He was born on 20 June 1924 in Braunschweig, East Prussia, the son of a school inspector.

The Barzels, like most in this corner of East Prussia, were Catholic.

Rainer Barzel grew up in Berlin, where his father was transferred in 1931.

He took his Abitur (university entrance examination) in 1941 and joined the fleet air arm. He became a lieutenant.

In Cologne he studied jurisprudence. Alert and intelligent, he made moves to get into politics, aided by Karl Arnold, CDU premier of North Rhine-Westphalia.

In 1948 he married his young wife Kriemhild Schumacher and within a year his only daughter Chudis was born. Both are now dead. In 1977 the daughter died from an incurable illness. Barzel took these two tragedies hard.

In 1982 he re-married Dr Helga Henschler, managing director of the West German foreign trade association.

Rainer Barzel joined the CDU in 1954, and in 1957 he was directly elected to the Bundestag for the Paderborn constituency. In 1960 he was elected party chairman. Konrad Adenauer made him Minister for Inter-German Affairs when he was 38, the youngest Federal Republic minister.

When Ludwig Erhard succeeded Konrad Adenauer as chancellor Barzel had to vacate his ministry to make room for the FDP chairman, Erich Mende. He took over the parliamentary leadership of the CDU/CSU, becoming chairman in 1964 after the death of Heinrich von Brentano.

After the 1965 general election he tried to dislodge Erhard, but in vain. In 1966, however, he had a hand in bringing down Ludwig Erhard.

Then came the Grand Coalition. Yet again the CDU/CSU parliamentary party voted another to be chancellor candidate — this time Georg Kiesinger. Barzel only received 26 votes.

He remained parliamentary party leader and worked very closely with his SPD friend, Helmut Schmidt.

When the CDU/CSU lost power after the general election in 1969 Barzel took a



Rainer Barzel... nearly became Chancellor. (Photo: Werek)

leading place in the CDU, and in 1971 he was elected party chairman, in opposition to Helmut Kohl.

In 1972 when the narrow SPD/FDP majority in the Bundestag crumbled Barzel made a dash for the chancellorship through a constructive vote of no confidence, hoping to topple Willy Brandt. He failed by two votes — from his own following.

Barzel's bid for the chancellorship in the national election of 1972 was also unsuccessful. For the first time the SPD was the strongest party in the Federal Republic.

Barzel quickly lost ground in his own party after this.

Disappointed he decided to give up the chairmanship of the parliamentary party in May 1973 and a week later he resigned his position as party leader.

Werner Neumann  
(Lübecker Nachrichten, 26 October 1984)

## Politicians: the extra onus

Bundestag Speaker Rainer Barzel has come to the end of his political career, not because he was corrupt, but because there was evidence that he had been paid for a few years for not doing very much work.

The money came not from his employer, the law firm of Paul, but from Flick.

In all honesty, who of us would not pick up almost two million marks for doing very little?

A man in his position cannot afford to have a hint of suspicion about his person. He should have known that he could be put in a difficult position one day if ever he were approached by Flick.

State officials such as Barzel enjoy privileges, but the reverse side is that they cannot go politically unpunished for certain actions that are allowed to Tom, Dick or Harry.

If Barzel resigns he will not have to turn to the social services for assistance. Pity is out of place.

Those who send the state into the mire or throw the system to the dogs, have to be taken down a peg or two. The American Watergate affair from 1972 to 1974 was of quite a different calibre.

No Democrats in America came to the mad idea that the whole political set-up should be altered.

The Barzel affair, or the Flick affair as it could be called, cannot cause us to doubt our political system. Reinhold Michels  
(Rheinische Post, 26 October 1984)

## Public prosecutor probes tax angle to Flick relationship

Public interest will continue in Rainer Barzel's relationship with the Flick concern after his resignation.

The matter is still being investigated by the public prosecutor's office in Bonn for there is a suspicion of tax evasion.

The public prosecutor's office is investigating if the contract Barzel had with the Frankfurt lawyer Paul could possibly have been just a pretence by which Barzel was paid about DM 1.7 million without doing anything for it.

The Flick concern paid roughly that amount to the lawyer's office between 1973 and 1979, and claimed tax relief for these payments.

The prosecuting officials will have to decide whether a formal judicial inquiry should be made against Barzel if this is justifiable when the Bundestag investigation committee into the Flick concern

has completed hearing witnesses. Both Barzel and Paul have rejected the charge of a contract of convenience.

It is possible that because of the contradictory statements made by Barzel and the former Flick manager Günter Max Pfeilgen before the committee that further judicial inquiries will be instigated by the public prosecutor's office for perjury. The possible penalty for this charge is imprisonment from three months to five years.

Pfeilgen said on Thursday in a statement to the committee that the consultant's contract between the Flick concern and Paul was concluded when Barzel told him (Pfeilgen) that he would be working in the lawyer's office. The previous day Barzel told the committee that he had learned that the lawyer's office "had" among others a contract with the Flick concern. dpa  
(Bremer Nachrichten, 26 October 1984)



A democracy needs neither heroes nor saints. It isn't a moral institution that might want to lay down for an entire people what they have to think, to do or to avoid doing.

We have no hats bristling with military decorations beneath which the holder's uniformed chest grows more and more barrel-shaped. Our leaders lay no claim to lengthy, florid titles. We don't have personality cults.

A democracy rightly knows itself to be superior to social systems and forms of government that constantly need to stage march-pasts, to hold rallies of jubilant masses and to make out obedience and commitment to be the cardinal virtues.

Democracy allows motivation to remain a personal consideration. It invariably has an aura of the advice given by a Minister of Louis Philippe, France's citizen-king, to his fellow-countrymen: "Enrichissez-vous!"

To set about amassing wealth by means of hard work, initiative and imagination is surely laudable provided, as was noted back in 1830, it is for the general good.

And as the philosophy of democracy is well aware of the weaknesses of mankind, sensible democrats have devised a code of conduct, not only of checks and balances for the political process but also for civilised dealings with each other.

Some countries seem to manage well without such a code of conduct. Britain doesn't even have a constitution, let alone written rules governing the conduct of MPs and members of the government.

Established customs and civilised manners prevail. Asked whether anything comparable with the events that prompted Rainer Barzel's resignation as Speaker of the Bonn Bundestag had ever happened at Westminster, a knowledgeable Briton said something similar happened in the 1940s and, earlier, before the First World War.

Ministers had had to resign because they were found to have taken favours while in office, and be it only the gift of a fur coat to their wives by an interested party.

How many German Cabinet Ministers and other officials would have had to resign if such a stern view were taken here? The question is, of course, purely rhetorical.

The "Barzel Affair" may take whatever legal turn it will. Politically and morally one is bound to wonder whether Germany has a nomenclature of its own, a top brass concerned not only with truly difficult present and future tasks but also intent on retaining or extending power.

Former Bonn civil servant Paul Frank, who last served as state secretary at the President's Office, is a man given at times to exaggerating what he has to say, but he made a telling point in a recent book.

"The ouster, disappearance from the official list of office-holders, the loss of official privileges and being a has-been" usually mean the end for the person concerned in countries with both democratic and undemocratic governments.

"Official cars, official residences, official travel, aircraft, helicopters, chauffeurs, secretaries, personal assistants — all these pleasant perquisites that make life easy are like drugs for the career politician." Some fail to survive the withdrawal symptoms. It happens to former executives too.

Yet that alone fails to account for the present crisis, which has assumed the proportions of a profound crisis of confidence.

If people felt it was just a matter of

## ■ THE BARZEL AFFAIR

# Changing times, changing attitudes to old virtues

Stuttgarter Zeitung

few individuals who for one reason or another, and be it only failure to appreciate the niceties of the situation, had come under a cloud, they would hardly give it a second thought.

Anyone with any sense knows that the democratic system is not to blame for personal shortcomings of individual politicians.

The affair or affairs in Bonn and elsewhere (how many have still to come to light?) have an entirely different and, sad to say, much more far-reaching dimension.

There is an evident lack of political style and civic morals among some political and industrial leaders, to the detriment of the democratic system.

How is one to account to young people for the contradiction between what people say and how they behave?

It is sad but true that the Federal Republic cannot look back on long-established bourgeois-democratic traditions.

Among self-employed merchants and tradesmen there once was a time when honesty and thrift were regarded as virtues. They were virtues accepted in industrial management in the 19th century. But they failed to gain acceptance among politicians.

Flick is the largest family business in West Germany. Firms in the group last year had a combined turnover of 9.9 billion marks. They include Krauss-Muffel, which makes military tanks, Feldmühle (paper), Dynamit Nobel (explosives), and Buderus (bathtubs). Flick has a 10 per cent holding in car maker Daimler-Benz and 26 per cent of the American company, Graco. According to the Süddeutsche Zeitung, Flick has handed more than 25 million marks over to German Federal political parties over the years. Nanc has gone to the Greens.

Erhard von Brauchitsch has always seen himself as his master's obedient servant and the agent of billionaire Friedrich Karl Flick, a man who shuns the limelight even though his group has a payroll of well over 40,000 and an annual turnover of more than DM10bn.

Nothing is known in greater detail about the group, let alone about the assets of its sole owner.

Viewed objectively, the Flick group must by now have mixed feelings about Brauchitsch, who is to blame for Flick having been discussed almost daily, and in negative terms, for the past three years.

It first came in for criticism in connection with the hundreds of millions of marks in tax from which the group was exempted after selling a major holding in Daimler-Benz shares.

Then came the upset over party-political donations, now followed by the events that prompted the resignation of Bundestag Speaker Rainer Barzel.

Time and again the name Brauchitsch crops up, and the 58-year-old Flick ex-

With the decline of the old bourgeois virtues and the emergence of a nouveau riche class, cynicism came to the fore in parliament and in executive suites and intrigue, tactical finesse and jobs for the boys grew widespread.

What remained of the old bourgeois virtues was corrupted and undermined by National Socialism. "The (bourgeois) character," Doll Sternberger once wrote, "virtually failed to notice the usurper. He lacked the acumen needed to do so."

"He also virtually failed to appreciate the blandishments of power that tempted him, lacking a conscience and any sense of shame as he did."

This observation is nothing new. Research was undertaken and much was written about it in the 1950s.

"Today, as in the Weimar Republic, the leaders of major industrial lobbies are determined to make as much use as possible of their influence on public opinion, political parties, parliaments and governments," K. W. Deutsch wrote in 1959.

The media bombardment of society by political parties, the state as a captive of the group power of interested parties and much more has long been analysed.

But it doesn't seem to have had much effect on the conscience and feeling for style of our leaders. On the contrary, the general public has been accustomed to expect handouts.

They range from subsidies and finan-

cial benefits to guarantees of the quo and organised, deliberate tax evasion. The entire Federal Republic has come an impenetrable network of special appointments and grown almost less unable to move.

The amazing files kept by a clerk in the Flick head office in Düsseldorf, include many names prefaced by the abbreviation "wg." presumably short for "wegen," or "on account of."

What is lacking is my entry under the heading "Wg. Bundesrepublik" (Federal Republic). The state was the loser, not the beneficiary of the transactions.

This perversion of democratic virtues is alarmingly widespread, even where very little money is involved.

There have always been well-meaning bids in Bonn to shed as much light as possible on such links between politics and industry. Since 1980 there has been a code of conduct for members of the Bundestag.

MPs are duty-bound to submit details of their contracts, salaries, activities and favours received. As there is clearly no readily accessible political style or morals in the Federal Republic, provisions of this kind are evidently indispensable and probably have an educational effect.

The shock caused by the public outrage and the court cases pending may have had a more salutary effect.

Party-political donations may now be kept on a single point and, "sad to say," down to more of a trickle. The blow to the prestige of political parties and many of their leading members, not to mention industrial executives, may not long ago, the trade union movement.

If they do, then the authority of the democratic system of government will but derive benefit.

Hans Helger

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 20 October 1984)

## Flick, a giant at the eye of the storm



Von Brauchitsch... taata for boxing. (Photo: Sven Simon)

cutive's predilection for filing every note he makes has certainly been Rainer Barzel's undoing.

Berlin-born Brauchitsch is a naval officer's son who grew up with the best imaginable social connections, connections he has successfully nursed and maintained to this day.

The informal channels he opened up with his invaluable information and gained him almost universal access

to the high and mighty. He is one of the most powerful eminences in German business and politics.

Brauchitsch has always had a good name in executive suites; he still does in spite of many politicians, legal investigations and his dismissal by Flick at the end of 1982.

He remains a man whose opinions are valued and respected, a popular advisory board member and adviser to at least a dozen large firms.

He cannot be said to have got what he was merely by virtue of his connections.

He is a man who is not only keen to lend but also capable of providing leadership. He is a man who is not only rich but also has his way.

He is also a man with the gift of seeing just what the boss is thinking and feeling. He certainly made his way to the top in meteoric fashion.

A law graduate, he took over at 31 as managing director of a charter airline that is now run as a Luftansa subsidiary.

His big break came at 34 when schoolfriend Friedrich Karl Flick hired him to work at the legendary Düsseldorf head office of his father Friedrich Flick.

Four years later Brauchitsch was a personally liable partner in the holding company and still, of course, absolutely dependent on the Flicks but a senior manager of the group.

The Flick group manufactures steel and paper, tanks and explosives, fitted kitchens and insurance policies. The company report lists nearly 50 firms in which the group holds a stake.

Brauchitsch was generally felt to be Flick's right-hand man, but the impression was mistaken. Relations between

Continued on page 5

## ■ PERSPECTIVE

# Bonn and Moscow, a twain a long way from meeting

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

equal to the 100 Warsaw Pact divisions. He was equally unaware of the existence of a conventional imbalance. "Maybe," he said, "we have a few more tanks, but you have more aircraft and anti-tank missiles and, Herr General, you are well aware of the Bundeswehr slogan: *Milan und Hor machen Panzerschrott*."

Milan and Hor are anti-tank missiles and the slogan implies they will make short shrift of enemy tanks.

General Altenburg enquired more than once why, given that Nato was clearly geared to a strictly defensive role, the Soviet Union concentrated enough military might in Central Europe to repel a full-scale Western offensive.

No answer was forthcoming other than an assurance that the Soviet Union would never attack first, whereas Professor Proektor voiced doubts as to the West's peaceful intentions.

He may not have insisted on Nato maintaining 94 divisions in Central Europe and seemed not seriously to believe in their existence. But he took a dim view of the US arms build-up.

Why, he asked, is the United States manufacturing MX missiles? What plans does it have for the B-1 bombers, for the 29,000 cruise missiles and the

anti-missile systems in outer space?

"The United States wants to gain supremacy and we can't allow that to happen."

Fears of war were voiced at two different levels. The Germans' fears of Soviet forces on their doorstep were countered by Soviet fears of global US weapons.

Professor Proektor was quick to appreciate General Altenburg's dilemma. The general is responsible as a German officer for national security but as a superpower's ally is not in a position to advocate more far-reaching interests.

So Professor Proektor did not go into greater detail on the Soviet-American conflict. But it was clear that he was worried less by the German Leopard tank than by the US nuclear shield and what he felt was US determination to gain and if need be use military supremacy.

"Do you have a 100-per-cent veto on the President's decision to launch nuclear missiles?" he asked. "That, you see, is our problem."

General Altenburg's appeal to the superpowers to return to the Geneva conference table did not go unheard. Both the Soviet spokesman and the deputy head of the US delegation at the Stockholm conference, Lynn Hansen, said they were ready in principle to hold talks.

Hansen later advocated including new topics, such as militarisation of outer space, on the agenda.

But signals such as these were unable to disguise the fact that a fresh detente

round still remains a distant prospect. So it was impossible to see why the Soviet Union is not even prepared to abide by such harmless arrangements as the Helsinki agreement to exchange manoeuvre observers.

In spite of regular invitations to the Warsaw Pact to send observers to Nato's autumn manoeuvres the East Bloc chooses to ignore such invitations and does not return the favour.

"We don't have enough people to observe your enormous manoeuvres," Professor Proektor said, much to the audience's amusement. "Why must you hold manoeuvres for 400,000 men? We manage with 50,000 at most."

General Altenburg outlined to him the system of successive national manoeuvres as held by Nato and combined merely in code name as "Autumn Forge."

"You can follow the manoeuvres one after another with a handful of observers," he said. "You are sure to have enough available."

What are the prospects for the future given such deep-rooted mistrust of the other side's intentions? Professor Klaus von Schubert, of Heidelberg, commented as conference chairman.

Professor Proektor, he said, was a believer in common sense. Why, he asked, could not both sides make do with political moves in crisis situations in which military ones were ruled out?

"The question is," he said, "whether military power can be made to measure to ensure that action is limited to political moves in a crisis situation and no military responses are undertaken."

Neither side denied the need to return to the conference table in order to arrive at a solution to military dilemmas.

Hans-Anton Papendieck

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 22 October 1984)

## Continued from page 4

them were not always as harmonious as the public were led to believe.

The two men split up in the early 1970s when Brauchitsch moved for two years from the Rhine to the Spree, where he was newspaper proprietor Axel Springer's right-hand man.

Friedrich Flick died in 1972 and his dying wish is rumoured to have been to rehire Erhard von Brauchitsch.

This need not have been the case. It could simply have been that the job with Springer was not what Brauchitsch had hoped it might be. At all events he went back to Düsseldorf and the Flicks.

In Düsseldorf he could certainly be sure of substantial, if not unlimited, leeway. Friedrich Karl Flick, unlike his father, allows others to look after the group's day-to-day affairs.

He seldom visits Düsseldorf, preferring to confer with his personal staff at his Bavarian home.

In his public appearances Flick seems a little on the shy side, but at his Bavarian home he is more open and man-of-the-world as he devises the strategies his Düsseldorf head office is largely left to put into practice.

Brauchitsch definitely enjoyed Flick's confidence and the good luck of a hard-working man, but he wasn't the only man at head office who was on good terms with the owner.

Until 1980 he was confronted by Max Paefgen, a man who had served the Flicks since the early 1950s. Paefgen preferred to operate in the background.

Flick took good care to ensure that no one of his henchmen grew too powerful. His principle was to divide and rule.

Yet Brauchitsch was a powerful and influential personality on the board. He knew where he stood and was flattered

by his standing both in the company and in state and society. His self-assurance was boosted as a result. So, arguably, was the unity of an executive who liked made-to-measure suits just as he liked made-to-measure work by his staff (without being disposed toward narrow-minded despotism in the way he ran the company).

He tolerated contradiction and even encouraged it, although he then decided what he felt was best.

He adopted majestic airs, occasionally deigning to drink with ordinary members of his local riding club but never forgetting to keep his distance.

It is easy to imagine that his favourite sports include both horse-riding and boxing. He is, incidentally, vice-president of the Sports Aid Foundation.

He had risen to a position in which he was due, in 1983, to take over as president of the Confederation of German Industry (BDI). But he had to step down before moving to the BDI in Cologne on account of legal investigations.

He cried off before taking over as BDI president because "the judicial enquiries and the attention they are likely to prompt" would impose an intolerable burden on the confederation.

That was his explanation and he rightly judged the situation. He now spends his spare time (which is more than it used to be) reading Marcus Aurelius, the Roman philosopher. A conservative man, he evidently hopes to find in the writings of Bismarck ways and means of stemming the tide toward socialism, a need he has felt since at least 1978.

He also admits to enjoying reading crime fiction. In the 1970s he will hardly have imagined he would one day himself provide material for a detective novel in Bonn.

Leonhard Spielhofer

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 23 October 1984)

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## ■ BUSINESS

## Stability plus access to Asian markets attracts investment to Singapore

The economic development of the city state of Singapore, which is celebrating the 25th anniversary of its independence from Britain, has been astonishing. The population of 2.5 million, three-quarters Chinese, has an average annual income per head of DM8,500 — the best in Asia apart from Japan. Because of the lack of manpower, industrial policy concentrates on high technology. This has attracted foreign investors.

Nixdorf Computer (Singapore) Pte. Ltd. started its Singapore operations two years ago. It is doing well. So well that it is to move from rented premises into its own building in 1987.

A labour force of 250, mostly women, produces daily 500 computer screen keyboard keys for the parent company in West Germany.

The average monthly pay for an unskilled worker is 500 Singapore dollars (about DM750). In addition, the employer must pay 60 per cent of the payroll in social security contributions.

Nixdorf employees in Singapore work 44 hours a week. They only have between eight to ten days holiday a year, and they are seldom ill.

Friedrich-Wilhelm Aldag, factory manager, said: "Annually we work 143 per cent of the time worked in West Germany."

It would cost the firm DM250,000 a year to send out a German worker and maintain him living costs in Singapore, the fourth most expensive city in the world, are high for foreigners.

Moreover local workers take advantage of the scarcity of labour and change jobs regularly so as to improve their in-

come, and this extends to top management.

In addition the Singapore dollar — deutschmark exchange rate is "terrible" because the Singapore dollar is linked to the American dollar.

Despite favourable wage levels this means that Singapore is no longer such a good deal for a West German investor such as Nixdorf. But Aldag said: "We are here because it gives us an entry into South-East Asia markets."

Aldag, who is spokesman for the twenty or so West German firms manufacturing in Singapore said that they were there for the local market. These firms along with the 130 others represented in the island republic want to be on the spot in Asia's shop-window, so as to be able to keep in touch with the market that is made up of 300 million people, and to be able to participate from Singapore in the region's swift economic growth.

The case of Rollei acts as a warning to many West German investors, however, even though they do not particularly want to be named.

Rollei expanded its camera production in Singapore to a workforce of 5,000 and then had to pull out.

Manfred G. Schwenke, a director of West German merchant house Behn Meyer & Co. (Pte) limited, the oldest West German house with the largest turnover in Singapore (DM400 million), said that South-East Asia was mainly an American and Japanese sphere of influence.

A glance at investments from the various countries makes this clear. The West German embassy in Singapore

reckons that West German investment is about 500 million Singapore dollars.

This compares with Japanese investment of between three and four billion Singapore dollars and eight billion by the Americans.

There are about 750 medium-sized Japanese companies in Singapore. The Americans have large operations on the island, with General Electric with a workforce of 12,800 at the top and according, in Aldag, the Americans are expanding considerably.

Because of the Singapore dollar-American dollar link it is worthwhile for the Americans to use Singapore as a centre of manufacturing operations. This means that a half of electronic components' production worldwide is produced in Singapore.

The Economic Development Board does all it can to attract to Singapore foreign investors in this sector of industry, offering favourable conditions.

Singapore has a giant container port, enormous oil refining capacities, facilities for building offshore drilling platforms and ship repairs.

As these aspects of industry are having a tough time because of international competition the state-controlled EDB is looking to build up electronics, specialist chemicals industries and the utilisation of the most modern equipment, including robots.

The basis for the success of this industrial policy is solid. Singapore has access to considerable financial reserves in American dollars and gold. Furthermore the building industry, that has accounted for a stable labour situation in the past, continues to be active.

But above all Singapore, under leadership of Lee Kuan Yew for the past twenty years and the ruling People's Action Party, has a political system that is free of corruption. The democratic yardsticks can be applied to development without fear of internal political resistance.

Felix Spier  
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 13 October 1984)

## EEC suspicious over US technology bans

Concern is growing in the European Community that American regulations controlling technology transfer will damage unjustifiably the export interests of European companies.

At an informal dinner ministers responsible for industrial questions handled a list of cases in which the administration had threatened limits in the European Community derogated in exports by dragging feet.

Within six weeks information will be exchanged to permit the Council Ministers, supposedly foreign ministers, to take up a political attitude.

Viscount Etienne Davignon, EC Commission vice-president, takes the view that after the exchange of information the Community's aim should be to make the future Washington administration aware of European law.

Davignon, who is preparing to return to Belgian politics, has planned before the ministers a paper that refers to the Export Administration Act of 1979, legislation controlling the export of weapons of 1954, the atomic energy legislation of 1954 and the non-dissemination regulations of 1978.

Controls applied to technology transfer are first and foremost applied by the government in national security interests, "nevertheless, outside the USA there is the suspicion that the way the controls are applied in practice gives a competitive advantage to American companies as opposed to non-American companies."

According to the paper the American government seems to have extraordinary powers for the control, at least, influence over technology transfer, and not only directly between the US and other countries, but also over third countries.

It is not completely clear what effect that has actually had on the flow of technology and the exchange of scientific information.

Economic Affairs Minister Manfred Bangemann advised journalists not to make too much of the matter. It was important to remain talking to the US, he said.

But it was essential to ensure that commercial viewpoints were also taken into consideration within the Western Alliance.

The industry ministers have agreed a recommendation that makes it possible gradually to open up national markets for communications equipment.

They also decided on a joint programme for developing uniform standards in data processing.

Wilhelm Hübner  
(Die Welt, 17 October 1984)

## World textiles: coat cutting, but according to whose cloth?

DIE WELT  
International Business & Finance

Gatt in Geneva is an international organisation with an eye to fairness in world trade.

Gatt is convinced that any form of limitation agreement brings with it a reduction in world trade.

So the trade limitations in the current textiles agreement must be abrogated. Gatt officials have an eye mainly on the categories and quotas system that makes it difficult for the "cheap" countries involved to gain admittance to the Common Market.

Gatt is given support by the foreign trade association of the retail trade that would not look unfavourably upon free world trade in textiles. The Gatt ideas have caused a shock in the textiles and ready-made clothing industry, and not only in West Germany.

In a paper prepared by the umbrella organisation for the European textiles industry, sent to the ten EEC governments, it is pointed out that the developing and communist countries account for 71 per cent of deliveries to

the Common Market. In other sectors these suppliers only account for 25 per cent of the market.

This variation will cause chaos in the world textiles trade, with damaging consequences for total world trade.

Certainly the European textiles industry, particularly the West German industry, has suffered setbacks over the past ten years. West German structural changes were accelerated by the building-up of textile industries in the developing and threshold countries, that has had a considerable influence on the European industry.

It is self-evident that these capacities threaten the world market.

As soon as purchasing power in the domestic market weakens developing countries, in their own basic interests, must utilise every opportunity to earn foreign exchange so as to improve their position as regards international indebtedness.

The main point about extending the international textiles agreement cannot only be damming up markets but considerations should be given as to how better to open up markets.

Inge Adham  
(Die Welt, 22 October 1984)

The international textiles agreement covering the international textiles trade and particularly textiles supplies to the Common Market does not come into effect until July 1986.

But there are clear indications some people are changing their minds.

At first glance it seems that there is already a demand that the agreement should be extended.

This leads to the conclusion that claims put down in black and white in the preamble to the agreement on international textiles remain just ideas.

The preamble says that measures should be introduced to allow the textiles trade to develop without interruption and to contribute to the social and economic development of the developing and threshold countries.

In practice international trade seems to be a long way away from such honourable aims.

Compared with the situation in 1981 when the first international textiles agreement was extended, the result of laborious compromises between the contracting parties the position has got a lot tougher. Not only in textiles and clothing.

There is an evil tendency towards protectionism — the low-priced, producing countries regard EEC measures designed to prevent a flood of cheap textiles entering the Common Market as protectionist.

The Gatt position that has been previously stated is the background, and



GHH AT A GLANCE

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## ■ COMMUNICATION

## Voice of Germany seeks to fill in the gaps

Frankfurter  
Neue Presse

Is Karl-Heinz Rummenigge (captain of the West German national soccer side) left- or right-footed? Deutsche Welle, the German short-wave radio station, is bombarded with queries like that.

Other examples: "Does the Bonn head of state have as much power as a monarch?" and "How much does the average German worker earn?"

Hundreds of such questions reach the station's Cologne head office daily, inquiries being sent in from all over the world.

Deutsche Welle, the Voice of Germany, broadcasts in dozens of languages. Twenty-seven transmitters and relay stations broadcast roughly 100 hours a day in German and 33 other languages.

Foreign language services began 30 years ago, on 3 October 1954, with newscasts in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. Deutsche Welle had been going for about a year.

Short newscasts in foreign languages were interspersed in German-language programmes and totalled a mere 50 minutes a day. Years were to elapse before full foreign-language programmes were broadcast.

When the Goethe Institute in London celebrated its silver jubilee last year, the director-general of the British Council, Sir John Burgh, said in an anniversary address there were two points its British counterpart could learn from West German cultural diplomacy.

One was how important cultural relations were as an aspect of foreign policy and, indeed, world affairs. The other was how important it was to learn to appreciate the culture of the host-country.

To give and not to take, merely to send the Berlin Philharmonic to London or the Royal Shakespeare Company to Germany, can readily prompt ingratitude, the classic reaction of the chronic taker.

To mark the silver jubilee of British Council work in the Federal Republic of Germany Sir John read a paper on Cultural Diplomacy and the State at the Science Centre in Bonn in which he referred to the German media debate on intervention in cultural diplomacy by politicians.

Britain regulates relations between the government of the day and organisations associated with along lines that differ from the German approach, he said.

It tends to aim at a consensus from which domestic differences of opinion are accepted as an established fact but clashes are, as far as possible, avoided.

The senior permanent civil service head of the Foreign Office is a member of the British Council's board of governors, so the board is always briefed in detail on government views and wishes.

But close ties with the state such as also exist in the case of the BBC and

Language services were stepped up in 1959 with the addition of Arabic programmes. Other languages were added. Language service payroll was increased. Commentaries and magazine programmes were produced.

Deutsche Welle today does not just broadcast in international languages. Language services include Dari and Pushtu for Afghanistan and Hausa, Swahili and Amharic for African listeners.

Asian language services include Chinese, Japanese, Hindi, Bengali, Urdu and even Sanskrit.

The Voice of Germany sees its role as follows: "Everywhere in the world where freedom of the Press either doesn't exist at all or is restricted by censorship and where people are denied access to sources of information in their own country, short-wave radio must seek to offset this deficit and ensure the right to freedom of information is upheld."

These are the words of Klaus Schütz, director-general of the Cologne station, which has a payroll of 1,400. He is a former Berlin mayor and German ambassador to Israel.

To do this task justice is not always easy, especially as non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other countries is essential.

It is not for the Voice of Germany to want to change political systems, Herr

Schütz says, but there is no reason why it should make no mention of human rights violations.

Its statutory task is "to convey to listeners abroad a comprehensive view of political, cultural and economic life in Germany and to outline and explain the German viewpoint on major issues."

It often has great difficulty in doing so. The Cologne station, which sees itself as an "ambassador of the Federal Republic," frequently has its broadcasts jammed.

Three days after broadcasts in Russian, Polish, Czech, Slovak, Hungarian and Serbo-Croat began in August 1962 they were jammed. Difficulties have also arisen with the Greek colonels and the Ethiopian military regime.

Deutsche Welle's task and self-concept have remained the same throughout the years, but it has changed in appearance and presentation and adapted to modern trends.

For about 20 years the Cologne station has produced TV programmes too.

A network service that is provided for radio programmes as well supplies TV stations all over the world with regular German TV programmes that are dubbed in five languages and edited for Third World countries interested.

Third World broadcasting authorities transmit 600,000 programme hours a year in over 100 countries.

Editing material calls for all manner of factors to be taken into consideration, as a point made by a Malagasy TV official illustrates.

What, he wondered, might people in drought-stricken countries in the southern hemisphere feel when, as of-



Klaus Schütz... the man for a job (Frankfurter Neue Presse, 11 October 1984)

ten happens, competitors in a European quiz programme play with water. Deutsche Welle has now started making programmes of its own for the American market "to help to offset the regrettable information gaps that exist in the United States about Germany," as spokesman Schwarz put it.

Pilot programmes have been broadcast via the Public Broadcasting System. A magazine programme, Sports Report, has already been screened and is shortly to be followed by another test programme about the Obermergau Passion Play festival.

The Voice of Germany is to produce four magazine programmes a month and expects them to be screened on cable TV too.

Eva Taschler (Frankfurter Neue Presse, 11 October 1984)

Hitler and Mussolini. Its first overseas branch was in Egypt, then a British protectorate.

In Europe the Federal Republic of Germany is a centre of British Council activity, based since the post-war years in Anglo-German centres set up in German cities.

The British Council today organises and finances 50 theatre and music tours and art exhibitions a year in the Federal Republic, plus up to 10 smaller events.

British Council libraries have opened their doors in Cologne, Munich, Berlin and Hamburg. English language teaching is generally arranged in collaboration with German schools and universities.

As part of a large-scale exchange programme 300 talented young German students a year have been awarded 12-month British Council scholarships to stay in Britain since 1959.

Since 1965 nearly 200,000 youngsters have taken part in youth exchange schemes.

British cultural diplomacy is keen to maintain objective standards such as those of the BBC. A high reputation for preventing a balanced view of Britain past and present, with no deliberate propaganda bias.

Sir John Burgh (Austrian-born, as he happens) has held a variety of senior British civil service appointments.

In Bonn he quoted Immanuel Kant's advice to cultural propagandists and others. People are made of flesh and blood, the philosopher wrote, that nothing straight can be fashioned out of them.

In China it has helped to set up a TV programme in English. Ironically, the British Council was set up 50 years ago to offset the cultural propaganda of

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## THE CINEMA

## Making politics go into pictures — with appeal

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

Peter Lilienthal has always made political films. He is fascinated by the routine of everyday life that acts as an indicator of social relationships. See *La Victoria* (1973) or *David* (1979).

His central theme is human alienation, via convention as in *Hauptkammer* (1974) or through economic pressure as in *Dear Mr Wonderful* (1982), or military terror as in *Es geschah in Land* (1975).

Lilienthal is interested in people and how they change, how they accept their lot or oppose, or rebel against it.

But his films are not just a cinematographic production of themes, opinions or emotions. What is always important is that he is seen in the frames, and that is more important is what can be seen or felt from the images.

There is no other film-maker in the country who can put politics into his films without spoiling their appeal. Lilienthal gives a glimpse into events of place, and an indication of the atmosphere in which the events and place develop.

In his new film, *Das Autogramm*, Lilienthal tells of two friends who are invited to a party in a remote provincial town by the ubiquitous military for the peace has become too peace-

The grey-haired man is a famous bandoneon (a kind of accordion) player.

The film eye logo, symbol of Mannheim's international film week, used to be blue and white. But this year it was changed to black.

The colour change seems this year appropriate. There were few days of gloom during the sixty hours to the Katoomba.

Mediocrity dominated at the 33rd international film week. This was not entirely the fault of the films chosen, although there were as always some films that were debatable. Other film festivals this year did not have a wealth of light to present.

For organisations such as the one in Mannheim should not just think about artistic values. It should be concerned about information and communication and make it possible to get acquainted with work that cannot find a place in the commercial cinema.

The range of films shown extended from Taiwan to Baden-Württemberg. The country's film bureau screened, as for preventing a balanced view of Britain past and present, with no deliberate propaganda bias.

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The other is a boxer. They should be the attraction of the party, one for connoisseurs, the other for the masses.

Both are mentally alien to each other. The one does not want to attract attention to himself. The other wants to taste the full little fame he has — in the pubs as well as with the women.

But the more alien they are to each other the quicker they get closer to one another as the snayances pile up.

Lilienthal does not just add one thing after another in his film, he relies on the intermediate space, the atmosphere between the pictures.

The visible episodes are drawn in sharp outline, sometimes they are cut off short. This gives the appearance that happenings are less important than effects. The individual episodes are welded into an atmospheric mosaic. That which provokes emotions makes insights possible. Feelings are all-important, not just plain understanding.

What is it all about? Not just a suggestive story. It is not intended to create opinions. And it is not a spectacle.

The strength of Lilienthal's film is the authenticity of his two main characters.

It is possible to deduce from their bodies who and what they are. If you cannot have Robert de Niro then you have to be satisfied with actors who can make clear what they learn, experience and feel.

Argentinian Juan Jose Mossini, a famous bandoneon player in the Argentine, embodies the bandoneon player, and the New York boxer Angel des Villar the boxer.

It is not important that they are what they play in the film. What is more im-

portant is that physically they have found a language for the roles they play.

The bandoneon player goes like a dreamer through the film. He acts as if his dreams were to him a nightmare. He acts, but he does not lose his dreams.

His new friend, the boxer is a man of action to the bitter end. He thinks still of being a champion although he is through. He loses his fight. In the last frames of the film the smile on his face shows his unbroken determination. He is knocked down and beaten, but not defeated for long.

*Das Autogramm* is, on the one hand, a parable about everyday life in society as well as a political statement.

On the other the film is an adventurous presentation of delicate overtones. There are hidden nuances in small gestures and stumefaced glances. And there is a scream that ends up in silence.

Those who work on the boundaries of

der TAGESSPIEGEL

Patwardhan said he regarded his film as an "instrument for organisation". He will not make any new films in the next few years but will travel with a truck through India and screen the four films he has already made in the countryside and the city slums.

The film can be something else other than two pleasant hours in a cinema as is the case in the commercial cinema. Contracts with directors from the Third World makes that quite clear.

For many years Mannheim has been an important point of contact for both sides. This year there was a seminar with representatives from schools of film from Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In the special competition for films from countries in the Third World there were contributions from Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, India, Cameroon, Liberia and South Korea.

The promotional prize went to the Indian production *Fata Morgana* by Mirad Mohapatra, the portrait of a large middle-class family torn between tradition and emancipation, and to the Lebanese

director Henry Srour for his film *Leila and the Wolf*. In a mixture of the real and the imaginary he drew a picture of the role the woman has to play in the latest events in Lebanon and Palestine, concentrating on the domination of the male in Arab countries.

The international jury awarded the Grand Prize from the City of Mannheim for the best first film to the Austrian contribution, *Malambo*, by Milan Dor.

The film was about a young man from the countryside who goes to the city to find his good fortune. He wants to emulate the great escape artist Houdini, but he always fails on his face.

This can be seen as a parable as his efforts to raise himself up from the routine of daily life. The breezy face of the Yugoslav survivor is contrasted with the zest for life of working class Vienna. The film is a melancholy comedy with dry humour.

Various juries awarded five prizes to the Hungarian documentary *Our School*. The awards were recognition of the director Jozef Magyar's efforts to expose the shocking lack of improvements in his country's school system. From a film point of view the production was sterile. As with so many Mannheim contributions the viewer could only see heads talking.

The bandoneon player (left) and the boxer in *Das Autogramm*

(Photo: Mathias-Film)

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commercial cinema have a tough time for the greater the demands the smaller the audience. The few who are in this business still experiment, with the sets (Kluge), with the story line (Klick, Schilling and Thomé), with effects (Schroeter), with literary form (Acht-ernbusch) or with photography (Wenders).

Peter Lilienthal has experienced with a new visual form on the genuine course of our times. He observes with considerable precision daily routine as well as the political condition of our world.

He gives us observers a feeling for ourselves, for our times as well as for our perspectives. The overtones that he creates are aimed directly at freedom of fantasy. At least how fantasy is threatened by everything when peace reigns in the land.

Norbert Grob (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 20 October 1984)

In contrast to this was Wolfgang Landgraber's portrait of the Ilnek Forest town of Oberdorf. The film dealt reflectively with tradition and the present, and the fact that the town lives from exporting arms to sixty countries.

*Fern vom Krieg* was awarded the prize for best TV film by the jury of the international film critics association and the Evangelical film committee.

The Josef Sternberg Prize for the most individual film was awarded to the Danish detective film *Das Element des Verbrechens* by Lars von Trier.

In the experimental film section *Außenposten* from the West Berlin film and television academy came out top. Harmut Fittkau successfully gave a feeling of what the hot and cold war in Berlin is like in a series of fast-moving black and white frames that sometimes recalled Ruttmann.

On the positive side of the Mannheim film festival 1984 it should be recorded that after many years of absence East Germany contributed films.

*Fronturlaub* by Bernd Böhlich was a sensible, stylised student production from the Babelsberg Film College. There was much dispute about it by critics and public alike, but it deserved a place at the Mannheim festival as did Roland Steiner's documentary *Woran wir uns erinnern*.

This film was made up of statements from nine different people from the year 1949 and was a reflective production on the 35-year-long history of East Germany.

Heinz Kersten (Der Tagesspiegel, 21 October 1984)

der TAGESSPIEGEL

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## ■ BEHAVIOUR

## Lost for words: analysis of why people get stage-fright

**D**o you feel uneasy about having to speak in public? Most people do, at least now and again. But some, and not just professional speakers, seem blissfully unaware of stage fright.

They, the ones who seem almost to welcome an opportunity of speaking in public, owe their skill to having been lucky with their mother, the first person to give them a hearing as children.

They almost invariably report having had mothers who paid them attention, supported and encouraged them and took what they said as children seriously, according to findings reported in a book entitled *Sprechangst* (Fear of Speaking).

The importance of early favourable experience for later feelings about audiences is clear when people who aren't much worried about having to speak in public are compared with those who are.

Investigators expected the worriers to be more demanding and to expect more of themselves, but they weren't. They were neither self-assertive nor keen to control others nor anxious to earn praise and recognition for their accomplishments.

They weren't any the more modest in what they felt themselves capable of doing either. Just like the less worried, they described themselves as impulsive, capable of enthusiasm and geared to independence and responsibility for themselves.

Only when they were questioned more closely on the extent to which they put their ideas into practice did they show signs of reactions indicating shyness and inhibition in seizing the social initiative.

The reasons for this inhibited behaviour must clearly be sought in a general fear of rejection or punishment even though, just like the unperturbed, they see themselves as friendly, sociable, warm-hearted and socially accomplished.

Yet they admitted to being sensitive, introverted and imaginative, and as a result more readily alarmed, inclined to have scruples, more easily upset and less self-controlled.

They were found to fluctuate in their moods, to have weak egos and to be more readily upset and insulted than non-worriers.

They owned up to being probably more mistrustful and moodier than others. They were more disconcerted than the unperturbed at departing from accepted standards and failing to reach targets such as being as intelligent or as popular as others.

These findings outlined in *Sprechangst*, published by Kohlhammer Verlag, of Stuttgart, and written by Reinhold Kriebel, are all the result of a long-term project backed by the Scientific Research Association (DFG).

The programme, under the heading Behavioural Modification, was conducted in various stages and using various methods. Dr Kriebel is a member of staff at the medical psychology unit of Essen University Hospital.

The head of department, Karl-Heinz

### DER TAGESSPIEGEL

Stäcker, coordinated the research programme. It included checks of 330 students from all departments of Marburg University, where Professor Stäcker used to work.

The first factor probed was what aspects of a speech situation contributed to which extent to fear of speaking: the size of the audience, its composition or the purpose of the speech.

Size appeared to be the crucial factor, a group of between 8 and 12 people being a crucial threshold beyond which fear of speaking is felt.

Least fear, upset and difficulty in speaking was felt not in speaking with one other person but with three: most apprehension was felt at the prospect of addressing audiences of over 500 people.

The purpose of the speech, such as voicing dissatisfaction, probing viewpoints, contradicting and informing, proved to be of minor significance ex-

cept when verbal attack was the objective.

Dr Kriebel writes that speaking to a group triggers fear in itself. People who are particularly prone to fear of speaking then, but only then, tend to distinguish between audiences.

Worriers are more worried about addressing experts, political activists or university dons than about speaking to friends and acquaintances, for instance.

Unlike the mainly unperturbed, worriers don't need to feel they are under verbal attack to experience anxiety while speaking.

Any personal or less emotional behaviour, such as "voicing their own views," "being witty" or "contradicting someone," may be enough to trigger the feeling.

Women are generally more worried than men about public speaking, and they are more worried about addressing an all-male audience than one consisting entirely of women.

Men too are slightly more worried at the idea of addressing an all-female audience than others of their own sex.

## Ancient Greeks teach lesson about music as therapy

**P**ythagoras may or may not have been a music therapist, but Music in Medicine, the second international symposium on the subject held in Lütten-scheid, North Rhine-Westphalia, carried conviction.

Boethius, the early medieval philosopher, tells the tale of a Greek youth who had been driven to madness by Phrygian singing and was miraculously calmed down by having a certain song sung to him.

Regardless whether the tale sprang from fact or fiction, the Lütten-scheid gathering clearly showed that the idea behind it was not just a wild flight of fancy.

The modern mind must come to terms with the fact that knowledge gained in recent years by means of scientific methods and empirical scrutiny were common knowledge in Ancient Greece.

The paper read by Dr-Willms, a psychotherapist, showed how keenly aware we have become of the double-edged effect of music as a medicine.

Music, he said, manipulated emotions and encouraged a reversion to oral-symbolic experience.

This manipulation could trigger anxiety if the client had reason to fear the reversion. Besides, just as when nature cures were prescribed, no-one could exactly quantify effects and side-effects.

He concluded that the deliberate use of music as a drug constituted the offence of bodily harm. That promptly created an uproar.

Conference chairman Dr Droh, an anaesthetist, was obviously under a misunderstanding and patently upset by the

### STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

idea that by playing music to patients to soothe them before surgery he was systematically violating their personality rights.

There can be very little doubt that this use of music is indeed a breach of personality rights, but isn't it fully justified by the success it achieves?

A survey at Hellersen sports clinic has shown that with a choice of four music programmes to be listened to before surgery, dosage of Psychol or Thalammol to calm the patient down can be halved.

Clinical and physiological data in no way worsen as a result, and patients themselves feel much better.

Given such self-evident benefits for the patient and hospital spending, it is surprising only that the combination of music and medicine is not more widespread.

Striking differences in judgement on the value and effect of music characterised the two opening papers, given by Eagle and Roederer.

Eagle, a music therapist from Dallas, Texas, said vibrations were the essence of everything and matter resulted from them. He gave a slide show to illustrate his point.

It compared biological and physical structures with the patterns of "frozen sound." He was convinced the similarity demonstrated how right he was.

He postulated an energy and infor-

But men's fear of addressing women generally less than women's fear of addressing other women.

Laboratory experiments in public speaking were simulated by clearly shown that public speaking independently of the degree of fear experienced is indeed felt to be hard work and linked with symptoms of stress and agitation.

Test findings indicate that in some periods, such as on being called on to make a speech and while preparing and delivering it, everyone feels under greater strain.

The greater strain is felt by women and non-worriers alike. Cardiac frequency increases. Changes in how people feel take the same course, differing merely in intensity.

Serious worriers feel even more anxious, upset, surprised, oppressed and less happy than the rest.

Their heartbeat and pulse rate are the same as others' but they feel more agitated than others.

They also feel the audience's dim view of their showing at the time.

That, in relative terms, is true, but the audience is not as ill-disposed towards them as they fear.

Conversely, those who feel less worried about speaking in public are more confident by their audiences to be as they are as they themselves feel.

Reuter, I. M. (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 14 October 1984)

attention transfer in biological structures in a state of vibration and defined human health in musical terms, the human instrument must be kept in tune.

This claim, and his assertion that energy organised matter, led to the speaker accusing him of metaphysical speculation.

Roederer, a physicist, first said why music existed. His evolutionary approach, including the neurological processing of stimuli, led to the speaker transferring emotional states.

Unfortunately, and unlike the "formational states" of language, there were as yet no quantitative paradigms in terms of which to describe these states.

The paper by Tsunoda of Japan was expected to supply an interesting insight into the central processing of music in the context of hemispheric brain research.

Speech used to be considered mainly an activity of the left-hand side of the brain, whereas music was assumed to be handled by the right-hand side, assuming the left to work analytically and the right to work synthetically and holistically.

Since discovering and using the tapping method in the 1960s, Tsunoda has come across striking distinctions in dominance patterns between Japanese and non-Japanese.

Among Japanese he found the centres of reason and emotion to be located in the speech half of the brain, whereas other nationalities drew a clear distinction between the two.

He attributes the difference to the Japanese way of life, characterised by harmony with nature, careful handling of emotions and acceptance of illogicality.

Tsunoda infers from the abundance

Continued on page 13

### MEDICINE

## Nobel Prize for revolution that nearly got away

### DIE ZEITUNG

German immunologist, Georges Köhler, of Freiburg, shares with a Dane this year's Nobel Prize for Medicine.

Dr Köhler, who is 38, was interviewed by the writer last spring in Basle, Switzerland. He emerged bearded from a laboratory in a half-open warehouse revealing a sports shirt and jeans.

"I don't envy you at all," he said, "having to write about monoclonal antibodies for the general public."

He pulled out of his pocket a sheet of paper folded down to vest-pocket size.

The science page of the 11 May 1984 issue of *Die Zeit* featured an article entitled "Monoclonal Antibodies: The Wonder Weapons of Modern Medicine."

He is keenly interested, says Professor Eichmann, in architecture and in refurbishing old houses. He keeps his wife Claudia and three children out of the limelight.

Claudia Köhler was with her husband at the time he made his crucial discovery, which is uncommon enough for the wife of a modern scientist.

His pathway to success was felt worthy by *Science*, the US magazine, of a three-page article on a "revolution in the making."

"Köhler's idea," the magazine wrote, "was basically quite simple, but it probably would never have occurred to anyone else who had not tried the same intellectual and experimental steps as he had."

The beginnings were unspectacular, as is much about Georges Jean Fruuz Köhler, to give him his full name.

His mother was French, his father German, and he grew up in Kehl, the

ence are undergoing revolutionary changes as a result of the new substances. In pharmacies one of the most sensitive, simple and reliable pregnancy tests available is based on monoclonal antibodies.

Scientists and doctors specialising in a wide range of subjects are successfully using the "wonder weapons" devised by Köhler and Milstein on new fronts of knowledge.

Industry too benefits from "monoclonals." By 1987 world turnover is expected to exceed DM1.5bn.

Dr Köhler is as unperturbed by this landslide as he is by the news that he has won the Nobel Prize. His colleague Professor Klaus Eichmann of the Freiburg Max Planck Institute calls him a quiet, modest man.

Instead of marketing his discovery for all it was worth (for which he had ample opportunity) he preferred to stick to scientific research and continues to marshal outstanding research on how the immune system goes in detail about its job of warding off germs and harmful substances.

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Here's to Immunity... Köhler (left) and Janine celebrate their Nobel Prize for Medicine. (Photo: dpa)

German town on the opposite bank of the Rhine to Strasbourg.

He studied biology in Freiburg where, in a lecture given by someone or other (he can't remember just who), he suddenly realised there was something other than bacteria — immunology.

He asked cellular immunologist Professor Fritz Melchers whether he would give him a PhD thesis and be his *Doktorvater*. Melchers agreed, starting Köhler on his way to Nobel honours.

He took Köhler, then a 25-year-old student, with him to Basle and the newly-founded Institute of Immunology, which he took over from Niels Jerne in 1980.

Far away from the red tape of German university life, Köhler as the first postgraduate student at what is now a world-famous research facility, set about a tricky immunological problem.

To solve it he needed particularly long-lived and genetically identical cells from the immune system of mice.

As these B cells with the required properties were unknown, Köhler stubbornly decided to fashion them himself.

Melchers advised him to try his luck with immunologist Cesar Milstein in Cambridge. Before leaving for Cambridge Köhler jokingly said to a friend: "In Cambridge I am going to merge cells and create antihodies." It was a joke that was to come true.

## Music as therapy

Continued from page 12

of vowels in Japanese that emotion and the faculty of speech take shape in the same half of the brain, the speech half.

Traditional Japanese instrumental music (unlike Western music) is, he says, also evaluated on the left-hand side of the brain on account of its acoustic similarity to speech and its inharmonic structure.

Careful analysis is needed to consider what repercussions these findings may have for our cultural understanding of ourselves.

There was not enough time for that during the two days of the symposium, with over 25 papers (a third of which were given in English), parallel workshops and demonstrations.

The proceedings were constantly pushed for time and under pressure as a result of last-minute changes.

Next year, in connection with the first

International congress on Music in Medicine, there are plans to visit places where medicine was practised in the Ancient World.

As so often in the chequered history of Central Europe, a renaissance seems imminent — at least in music as medicine.

It promises indeed to be a world-wide recollection of an approach that seemed to have been forgotten and a revival of human qualities that have lain dormant.

This is more than just the expression of a sentimental reminiscence.

It is, many speakers admitted off the record, a bid to restore the unity of art and science and surmount the Cartesian distinction between a soulless body and an incorporeal soul.

The proceedings of the symposium are to be published in book form.

Dieter Weinert  
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 15 October 1984)

He began with a frustrating few months in which he tried in vain to breed certain cancer cells under laboratory conditions to produce a specific immunological antibody.

Professor Milstein made a suggestion, but it wasn't to Köhler's liking. He was determined to find what he envisaged as an "immortal" cell line supplying a specific antibody.

In bed, shortly before falling asleep, he suddenly had an idea. Suddenly he was wide awake, couldn't get to sleep and spent the whole night thinking.

The next morning he outlined his idea to his wife at breakfast, while in the laboratory he found Professor Milstein in the cellar among the cell cultures and told him too.

The idea could hardly have been simpler. He wanted to try and fuse healthy B cells, white blood corpuscles, with myeloma cancer cells.

The resulting hybrid would produce B cell antibodies that would breed on mouse like tumour cells and be identical with the parent cell.

They would, in other words, be monoclonal and the antibodies they produced would all have the same properties and could be let loose, like a pack of hounds, at undesirable cancer cells, viruses and other such substances.

Köhler's idea was put into practice 10 years ago, just before Christmas 1974. One evening he asked his wife to join him in the laboratory as he checked his test cells, using a test devised by his Nobel co-laureate Professor Jerne.

"I felt it was so boring going on my own through an entire pile of samples that had failed to deliver the goods," he recalls. He had no illusions of striking paydirt overnight.

But when they held the first test plates up to the light in the laboratory cellar they noticed bright spots round some of the newly-created hybrids. The experiment had succeeded!

"It was incredible. I was jubilant, kissed my wife, was beside myself. It was more than I could possibly have hoped for."

The rest is science history, and maybe Georges Köhler's Nobel Prize will trigger a new and entirely different trend.

He is not the only outstanding post-war German scientist. There are more like him. If German research officials have failed to spot them they have probably moved abroad, even if it is only just across the border to Basle.

Annelies Furmayr-Schuh/Günter Haaf  
(Die Zeit, 19 October 1984)



## ■ THE ENVIRONMENT

# Slower traffic suggested as pollution-cutting measure

The Bonn government plans a major investigation to see if environmental damage from car exhausts can be reduced by reducing driving speeds. Speed limit opposers fear there will be more tailbacks and therefore more exhaust fumes. Supporters maintain that at 100 kilometres an hour traffic would be both quieter and safer.

West Germany is the only industrialised country in the western world that has no motorway speed limit. Discussions about a limit of 100 kilometres an hour (about 62 mph) have intensified since tree deaths through environmental pollution became a national issue.

To many a speed limit seems an immediate answer to the damage done by nitric oxide in exhaust gases. Catalytic converters do not have to be fitted to cars until 1989. It is now being asked if West Germany should go it alone as regards speeds until this date.

Opponents of speed limits, the car industry for instance, maintain that the nitric oxide content of car exhaust gases would only be reduced by six per cent at a speed limit of 100 kilometres.

The environmental protection office, however, says that of the approximately one million tonnes of nitric oxide emitted into the air in a year a speed limit would reduce this figure by 182,000 tonnes, or more than 18 per cent.

Does it follow, then, that with a speed limit there would be more tail-backs on motorways and as a consequence more poisonous gases emitted into the air?

Professor Karl-Heinz Lenz, head of the road accident research department in Bergisch Gladbach is quite certain: with speed limits of 100 kilometres per hour there would not be tail-backs on motorways, he said.

In an investigation commissioned by the Bundesrat in 1977 named "Project 130" it was confirmed that a speed limit of 130 kilometres per hour "would not have a great effect on traffic flow". That is true for 100 kilometres as well.

Lenz goes even further: "A speed limit of 100 kilometres improves traffic flow, particularly in dense traffic." At high speeds vehicles require more road space (more distance between cars and longer braking distances) than when traffic is moving slower.

Furthermore, he added, motorways could take more traffic at slower speeds so there would not be long lines of cars held up.

Professor Lenz maintains that reduced speeds would bring about a situation as in North American built-up areas with traffic moving quieter and without impediment.

According to the traffic accident research department this would mean that for various reasons there would be an increase in safety on motorways. Speeds would adjust so that accident-prone "very fast" and "very slow" would disappear.

The traffic flow would be regular and there would be no difficulties in overtaking, which in the main would not be necessary.

Dangerous slow drivers would also adjust. In traffic that travelled at the same speed for everyone they would no longer have an uneasy feeling; they would drive more calmly in the traffic stream, according to Lenz, more

smoothly than they dare do in the current hectic traffic flow.

Driving at slow speeds for long periods also aids concentration and prevents falling asleep behind the wheel. In the 1977 investigation it was confirmed that "drivers were more swiftly fatigued when driving at high speeds for long periods of time on motorways." Furthermore drivers do settle down to longer travelling times.

Then there is the argument that speed limits that would be of advantage to forest protection would have to be controlled, adding to the work of police personnel.

There is automatic radar control already to register and control speed limit violations on the Cologne-Frankfurt motorway — without any personnel on the roadway. Technology can be introduced in this way to ensure that speed limits are adhered to — and used to aid the injured forests.

In the discussion on speed limits it has become obvious that one consideration is that not only can the trees be saved but also human life.

The road accident research department maintained in a hearing in Bonn dealing with road safety in the capital that a speed limit of 100 kilometres on motorways would reduce road deaths by 250 and it could be expected that if there was a limit to 80 kilometres on trunk roads 1,000 lives would be saved.

It should not be forgotten that between December 1972 and March 1983 there were 4,662 accidents involving persons on trunk roads, of which 327 lost their lives and 2,176 were seriously injured.

In the same time period in the following year there were only 2,615 accidents involving people with 185 road deaths and 1,135 seriously injured.

The reason why these figures were almost halved is the oil crisis at the end of 1973/1974 when limits of 100 kilometres were applied on motorways and 80 kilometres on trunk roads. These limitations were later lifted.

After much passionate discussion the SPD-FDP coalition brought the speed on trunk roads back to 100 kilometres and introduced a "recommended" 130 kilometres on motorways.

There is no doubt among scientific experts that speed limits would make roads and motorways safer and produce less exhaust gases that harm forests. It is only among politicians that there is discussion about how much safer and cleaner motoring would be with a speed limit of 100 kilometres.

What is not disputed is that a motorist travelling from A to B on a motorway would need more time at a speed of 100 kilometres (from Cologne to Kolenz it would take nine minutes longer).

That is about the only consequence of a speed limit of 100 kilometres about which no one disagrees. Most other arguments dance around taking a very black outlook, unproved allegations and slick speculation.

Ingmar Keller  
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 9 October 1984)

There is considerable concern in France now about the damage done by acid rain, but France rejected the first reports made in the early 1980s on the subject of dying forests.



## Bid to help trees recover

This truck is pumping out a magnesium carbonate compound under high pressure in an effort to reduce acidity and rescue dying trees. The experiment is being tried near Racklinghausen, North Rhine-Westphalia.

## Still disagreement about what is killing Europe's forests

Half of all West German forest land is disensed, according to figures issued by Agriculture Minister Ignatz Kiechle.

Atmospheric pollution is also taking its toll in other European countries.

According to a survey by the newsagency, Reuters, the damage is in some cases as bad as in West Germany.

But there is disagreement in the European Community about the cause of the damage.

For example the French propose to reduce the emission of sulphur dioxide into the air by fifty per cent by 1990 as compared with 1980. But the French, contrary to the West Germans, do not think it is necessary to make it obligatory to fit cars with catalytic converters.

The European Commissioner responsible for environmental protection issued basic standards for the Control of Industrial Exhaust Gases in March. But the guidelines stopped at the point of laying down limits. New or reconstructed power stations must, indeed, not exceed certain limits, but these limits are to be regulated nationally.

There are more than 35 billion hectares of forest in the European Community. According to a statement by a Community spokesman there is considerable forest damage in Denmark, France, North Italy, Greece and the Netherlands. There is no information available from the other countries.

Belgium has 626,000 hectares of forest and official statements have been made to the effect that there is considerable damage, but actual figures are not to hand.

In the smallest European Community country, Luxembourg, the government has said that almost 30 per cent of trees over sixty years of age have been damaged by acid rain.

Luxembourg has 82,000 hectares of forest which covers a third of the land area of 2,800 square kilometres that make up the Grand Duchy. The government is in favour of every measure to reduce air pollution and particularly the introduction of lead-free petrol.

There is considerable concern in France now about the damage done by acid rain, but France rejected the first reports made in the early 1980s on the subject of dying forests.

According to government reports, tenth of the forests in the Vosges, Alsace — in the previous year only 10 per cent of the forests were affected. Now the proportion has worsened.

The main aim is to reduce sulphur dioxide pollution, reducing emissions from 1985 to fifty per cent of the level in 1980. By 1989 lead-free petrol should be available and controls on exhaust gases from motor vehicles tightened.

France takes the view that tightening controls on cars can achieve the aim without catalytic converters.

Emissions of sulphur dioxide and nitric oxide from Danish power plants, according to a committee of the Environmental Protection Ministry, have been responsible for polluting the air and lakes in central Sweden and in the north-eastern part of Norway. The committee recommended a reduction in sulphur dioxide emissions from Danish industrial plants.

The British government is considering increasing pressure to limit air pollution. Britain, Europe's largest sulphur dioxide polluter, is threatened by potential isolation within the European Community according to European environmental protectionists. The British government, however, wants to investigate further the causes of the pollution.

Here there is a contradiction. From all parties are angered at the government's inactivity. They demand sulphur dioxide emissions should be halved by thirty per cent by 1990 and sixty per cent by 1995.

The country's state-owned energy organisation, the Central Electricity Generating Board, must hear the claim. To introduce proposals would be being made would cost two billion pounds sterling but a third less sulphur dioxide is emitted than in 1970.

There are contradictory official figures in central Austria about the damage done to forests by air pollution. According to the Austrian Agriculture Ministry the damage affects 340,000 hectares of the country's 3.75 million hectares of forestlands.

On the other hand a spokesman for the Lower Austrian state government spoke of 600,000 hectares of "badly damaged". The spokesman said:

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## HORIZONS

# Turkish woman graduates to become a detective in West Berlin

Tülin Ünal is the first Turkish woman to become a detective in West Germany. The 27-year-old daughter of a diplomat from Istanbul came with her family to Germany 22 years ago.

Her dark, curly hair and fawn-colored eyes are not sure-fire giveaways of her background. Only her beautiful, facial features perhaps show that.

Frau Ünal's success cannot be counted as a successful case of integration of foreigners in West Berlin because her family is not typical.

Continued from page 14

and that 80 per cent of the damage was done by Austrian concerns.

In Switzerland investigations are currently in progress to assess the damage done to forests, and the results will be available in December, according to the Swiss forestry commission.

According to government figures there has been a considerable increase in damage done to Swiss forestry since autumn of 1983 when 14 per cent of the forests were in jeopardy. Lucerne, highly deciduous and fruit trees are heavily affected.

From 1985 the Swiss plan to introduce a speed limit of 120 kilometres per hour on motorways and 80 kilometres on trunk roads.

(Morgenzeitung Mainz, 17 October 1984)

## Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

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## Look it up in Brockhaus

F. A. Brockhaus, Postfach 1709; D-6200 Wiesbaden 1

hegan work on the secretarial staff of the criminal police's interrogation section. She had passed her Abitur (final school-leaving examination) and had spent some semesters studying law at West Berlin's Free University.

In 1981, she got a place at the police academy and after three years has graduated as a detective. Last year, she completed a prerequisite for a place in the force as a detective — she became a citizen of the Federal Republic.

Will her origins make her work more difficult? She says not. She expects advantages. One for example is the obvious one of knowing the Turkish language and customs in an area where there are a high proportion of Turkish people.

Although her knowledge of Turkish customs will help her to understand why the law is sometimes broken — for example in cases of male machismo — she emphasises that crime is crime.

She not only has taken out German citizenship, but she also feels German. Her circle of Turkish friends in West Berlin is small, but she returns to Turkey for holidays. Her sister is married and lives in Istanbul.

Tülin herself still lives with her parents. Her mother, aged 62, says: "I'm frightfully proud of my clever little girl."

Her clever little girl blocks any questions that she considers too inquisitive. She doesn't want to suffer the fate the some years ago he fled the fate



Strapping out, Tülin Ünal receives her police academy graduation certificate. (Photo: dpa)

of the first Turkishborn policeman in West Berlin.

It was a sensation. The man gave interviews to everybody and became so celebrated in the Turkish community that he changed his mind and never reappeared for duty.

A police spokesman says today: "He was only 18 years old and could not handle it all."

However, this is hardly likely to be the fate of Frau Ünal. She has begun work at a police station: "There are three women here working with 11 men," she says, an emancipated woman worlds removed from the many Turkish women who dare not go on to the streets of West Berlin without a headscarf.

"The men outnumber us, but we don't feel inferior," she says.

And there is one reason to. In West Berlin, women policemen are on the ascendancy. Besides Detective Ünal, 27 graduated as criminal detectives; 19 of the graduates were women.

Liselotte Müller

(Mannheimer Morgen, 18 October 1984)

## Police car siren, flashing light, often dangerous, says report

Flashing blue lights and wailing sirens as used by the German police can be both a hindrance to police work and downright dangerous, says a report in a police magazine.

Two authorities, writing in *Polizei-spiegel*, say that both forms of signal are often used when unimportant offences are involved.

This, they say, puts both the police and other traffic in danger.

One Stuttgart police area is quoted as having last year 33 serious accidents involving police vehicles using the flashing blue light and siren. In 18 of these cases, the police were to blame.

There were cases of police vehicles running into roadside ditches, driving at speed into trees, and ramming uninvolved vehicles.

Authors of the report say that this all happened because the police believed that the signals automatically gave them protection in traffic.

Investigation of three sirens on the

## General-Anzeiger

market revealed that some could not be heard just 60 metres away, especially in heavily built-up areas and where traffic noise was high.

It was also impossible to establish in what direction the siren could or could not be heard.

The authors were critical of the police habit of going to minor accidents using the signals: "What do they hope to achieve?" they write. "The accident has already happened."

Even using flashing light and siren on the way to bank robberies is warned against. This could, for example, put the criminal under psychological pressure and perhaps cause him to take hostages, thus worsening the situation.

Karl Habermann

(General-Anzeiger Bonn, 15 October 1984)